



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

EDGAR SNOWDEN.

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 30, 1859.

We have Utah dates to the 6th instant.—Superintendent Forney had arrived at Fort Fillmore with the sixteen children who survived the Mountain Meadow massacre.—The death of Lieutenant Potts is announced. There was no further disturbance among the Mormons.

Gov. Smith is re-elected to Congress from this district. The friends of Mr. Thomas, generally, believed that Mr. T. would be elected, by a majority of from one to three hundred; the friends of Gov. Smith, generally, that Gov. S. would be elected by a majority of from six hundred to a thousand, or more. The contest has been animated and the majority comparatively small.

The great Whig triumph in Petersburg is a subject of rejoicing with the Whigs.—The Democrats have, it is said, lost a large amount of money in bets upon this election. The practice of betting upon elections is every way to be deprecated. It leads to many evils.

We have Turks Island dates to April 30. The salt market had been unusually dull, only one vessel loading for the United States. The weather had looked threatening, and a little rain had fallen, but not enough to damage the salt that was ready to take.—No change in price worthy of note since last quotations.

A New York paper states that the Holy Alliance signaled its birth by strangling the republics of Genoa and Venice. The Holy Alliance was formed in the autumn of 1815, the parties to it being Austria, Prussia and Russia. The republic of Venice was destroyed by France in 1797; and Genoa was a part of Napoleon's empire, and it was to the English that that city surrendered in 1814, and who were to blame for its disappointment in not being restored to independence. Venice and Genoa were among the spots paraded out at Vienna, but neither had a national existence for years previous to that date, and Venice had belonged to both Austria and France, changing masters with the changing fortunes of war.—They were finally disposed of months before the Holy Alliance was formed.

Powers's statue of the Greek Slave, which was drawn in the last Cosmopolitan Art Union lottery, by Miss Coleman of Cincinnati, and has recently been on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery, has been purchased by Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, of New York.—The statue will not be hid from view in the purchaser's private gallery of art, but will be placed in the extensive dry-goods establishment of Messrs. Stewart & Company, as an additional attraction to Mrs. Potpourri and Miss Flora McFlimney. The sculptor's masterpiece is decidedly in the state bewailed by the last named lady, and handed down to posterity in Mr. Butler's poem of "Nothing to Wear." Whether Mr. Stewart intends to recall this poem to the mind of his visitors or not, is uncertain, but the taste of the thousands who resort to his store will be much gratified.

Hon. George Eustis, late member of Congress from Louisiana, has addressed a letter to his constituents, declining a new nomination. Mr. Eustis was elected by the "American" party, and he says in his letter that he voted true to the principles of his party while in Congress. But the American party is dissolved, and he thinks that the contest for President in 1860 will be between the Democratic and Republican parties, the former will claim his support.

It appears from information received at the Navy Department that the seaman, Michael Conroy, who leaped out of the gun-deck port while undergoing punishment on board the steamer Atlanta, of the Paraguay expedition, and was drowned in the river Parana, did so whilst intoxicated. His head had not been shaved, as some newspaper reports assert, and the confinement to which he was subjected was in pursuance of discipline to orders, and disrespect to the 1st lieutenant.

The presidents of the several railroad companies whose lines extend from Weldon to Charleston, together with the president of the Fernandine Railroad Company, are now in Washington, on business relative to the great Southern mail, their object being to enter into arrangements with the Postoffice Department, for transporting it more expeditiously, especially between New Orleans and New York, avoiding the failures which are now so frequent.

A man has been arrested in New York, on suspicion of having killed his wife. The remains of a woman, were found, recently, in Columbia Street; and it is thought they were the body of the murdered woman.—We have, therefore, what is already called, "the Columbia street tragedy."

T. B. Peterson & Co., Philadelphia, have issued as one of their weekly series of the Waverly Novels, the Bride of Lammermoor. Accompanying it, is a beautiful steel portrait of Sir Walter Scott.

Professor Morris, of William and Mary College, Va., has been in New York recently, where he received liberal subscriptions in aid of the purchase of a new library for William and Mary College.

The steamer M. W. Chapin, one of the Paraguay expedition, arrived on Thursday last, at the Washington Navy Yard, from Philadelphia.

The Prince of Wales has returned to England. He left Rome and embarked in the British steamer Scourge, from Civita Vecchia.

Williams C. Wickham, good Whig and true, has been elected to the State Senate from Hanover and Henrico, over Chastain White, Democrat.

The Charleston Mercury, organ of the extreme States Rights wing of the South Carolina Democracy, we observe, always pitches its disunion tune highest just previous to the assembling of the National Convention to nominate a President,—as if for the purpose of admonishing in advance the doctors of the Democratic Party, that unless due respect be paid to the tastes and prejudices of the Palmetto State, there will be trouble in the camp. Just now the editor beats the tattoo with a vigor which seems to argue a determination to be heard and heeded. The Southern people are informed that the Federal Government is a failure! It has become sectionalized, and "is no longer a free Government within restrictions and limitations established by the Constitution. It is a despotism—the despotism of a Northern sectional majority, without any constitutional limitations on its power." "The Constitution is dead, and the two sections of the Union are verging towards each other in deadly conflict." So says the Mercury.

The Boston Courier maintains that the recent advance in Breadstuffs was based as much upon short supplies at home as upon war advices from abroad, and it is believed that no matter how high European prices may be, ours will keep at a point above them, because we have no grain to spare for export.—From the West and South the complaint is general in relation to the comparatively small stocks to come forward, and our receipts from this time until harvest must be light. From Canada, whence for some years past, we have received largely about this season, we can look for scarcely anything. There is not enough, in some sections of Canada, to supply the domestic wants.

The Gazette for Monday morning is put to press on Saturday night, so that we can only give it today, the news received up to Saturday night.

Letter from London.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. MIDDLEBURY, May 27.—The utmost order prevailed during election day. No appearance of intemperance. Everything was characteristic of the high standard of morals for which this community is proverbial. Col. Rogers, and the others, Carter's vote, speak for the regularity here.

The headful influence of the previous night's rain, is very evident on the face of vegetation this morning.

Alex. R. Boteler, esq., has kindly consented to deliver an address here on the 4th of July. The Lyceum give a dinner upon the occasion, the proceeds to be applied towards the purchase of a library.

Further from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.—By late advices from Mexico we learn that the cabinet of Miramon have issued a decree restoring Santa Anna to all the rights, titles, &c., formerly possessed by him, and inviting him to return immediately by way of Tampico, where Gen. Woll is marching to meet him.

The leading liberalist generals at Vera Cruz have had a consultation as to what course they will pursue in the future.

Rebolledo, the former governor of Lower California, was shot by Coronado at Mazatlan.

Marques entered Morelia on the 28th, and levied a forced loan. He then retired and the liberals took the place.

The Miramon and Zulouga quarrel continues, and the latter is anxious to regain the Presidency. He is backed in his endeavors by Otway, the British minister, while Miramon is sustained by Gabriel.

Zulouga has taken refuge at the residence of Otway, the British minister, while Miramon is sustained by Gabriel.

The Nebraska "Gold Mines" a Humbug. ST. LOUIS, May 25.—Mr. James Maginnis, of Lockport, N. Y., who has just returned from the Plains, publishes a statement in the Democrat of this morning, pronouncing the Kansas gold mines the most stupendous humbug ever perpetrated upon the American people, which was gotten up by land speculators, and sustained by parties interested in the frontier towns, and merchants who had heavy stocks of goods on hand.

Mr. Maginnis's statement is supported by another from Mr. Van Ness of Jackson, Mich., who positively asserts that after having prospected throughout the whole country, and visited the digging claims, he ascertained that no man ever made more than twenty cents a day, or found dirt yielding more than one cent a pan.

A Story that Needs Confirmation.

The Buffalo Advertiser tells of two chaps in that city who recently resolved to give up smoking. They decided to taper off, limiting the first day's consumption to three, the second to two, and the third to one cigar.

One gentleman, however, thought that he had been hasty, but determined to keep his bond, as a brand new tile was the penalty for overstepping the prescribed limits, and also to get as much smoke as possible during the tapering off process. So he procured a cigar maker to make him three cigars, each two inches long, for the first day's use, two of eight inches long for the second, and one of thirty six inches long for the third day. That last one is a little extravagant.

The Whigs of Virginia.

The Whigs—gallant and true-hearted Whigs—in all portions of our broad and beautiful Commonwealth, are struggling to be free! That struggle, continued for thirty years, has never yet been crowned with success—but it is still kept up with as high a heart and as dauntless a spirit, as ever animated knight of old in the feudal lists! And it will continue to be kept up, even though we should be again overwhelmed by the power of numbers. They may conquer the Whigs of Virginia, but they can never subdue them.—Lynchburg Virginian.

The Paper having the largest Circulation.—The Paper of Tobacco.—Sand Paper.—The Paper containing many fine Points.—The Paper of Needles.

Edited Paper.—The French Press.—The Paper that is full of Roses.—The Paper of Pins.

A Spiritualist's Paper.—(Wrapping Paper.)

Papers illustrated with Cuts.—Editorial Exchanges.

Drawing Paper.—The Dentist's Bill.

The favorite paper on Railroads.—Carpet paper.

A Taking Paper.—Sheriff's Warrant.

The Paper that most resembles the Reader (The you) Paper.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The Washington National Monument.

The Washington National Monument Society, have issued an Address to the People of the United States, in behalf of the work in which they are engaged. It is understood to be from the elegant and classic pen of Philip R. Fendall, esq.,—and is worthy of him, in every respect. We give the conclusion of the Address:

"We appeal to the great heart of the American People; we invoke them to come forward promptly, one and all, and rescue their good name from the opprobrium of ingratitude to Washington—to him whom, in the first agony of a nation's bereavement, her Representatives, with tearful eyes and bleeding hearts, proclaimed—whom an admiring world confessed—and whom history has decreed to be—'FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN.' In the success of this appeal our confidence is unflinching. The character of the people of the United States furnishes abundant grounds for the confidence. A single, and of itself a sufficient one, is that our object will find untiring and persuasive advocates among the women of the United States. Indignant at a sixty years apathy in the other sex, they came forward, but yesterday as it were, with an almost simultaneous impulse in all sections of the Union, and said that one stipulation at least of the public faith, in relation to the Father of his Country, should no longer go unperformed. They said that so much at least of the respect of Congress in 1793, as pledged the national faith to guard from desecration and the contingencies of fortune, the mortal remains of Washington, should at once, without another moment of delay, be carried out. What they said they did. They will soon be the guardians of the grave of Washington.

If the spirits of the "just made perfect" are permitted to look down on earth and to sympathize with mortals, we can imagine no tribute more grateful to the spirit of Washington than the spectacle of his countrywomen as the self-elected, perpetual watchers and guardians of his mortal remains. The nation of Congress in 1793, as pledged the national faith to guard from desecration and the contingencies of fortune, the mortal remains of Washington, should at once, without another moment of delay, be carried out. What they said they did. They will soon be the guardians of the grave of Washington.

A holy city; holier than that of the pious Vestals who guarded the sacred fire of Rome! An office sought and won in the spirit which animated American women in the trying scenes of the Revolution! An office well suited to the social position, at once lofty and unobtrusive of American women in the American republic! Twenty years ago the peculiarities of this position were perceived by a foreign observer of our country and its institutions, whom an enlightened public opinion has justly placed by the side of Montesquieu. After explaining these institutions, De Tocqueville adds:

"If I were asked, now that I am drawing to the close of this work, in which I have spoken of so many important things done by the Americans, to what the singular prosperity and growing strength of that people ought to be attributed, I should reply, to the superiority of their women."

The French philosopher has lived to witness another and a crowning illustration of his eulogy. He has seen the duty of patriotism to the ashes of Washington, so long neglected by husbands and fathers and brothers, assumed and discharged by the matrons and the maidens of our land. Heaven has blessed their efforts. May their energies be now directed to another and kindred duty of their country to the memory of Washington. May their persuasive example, their just influence, and their active sympathies awaken husbands, and fathers, and brothers, to the duty of erecting a Monument to Washington worthy of his name and of the American People!"

A Companion of Daniel Boone.

The Cincinnati Gazette says: The steamer Superior brought up on Monday, the remains of John Osborn, one of the earliest settlers of this city. Mr. Osborn came to Cincinnati six years before any house was erected on the site where the city now stands. He passed down the river in a flatboat, in company with seven others on an exploring expedition, and with his brother and Daniel Boone, first discovered the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, by tracking a wounded bear the party had shot into the mouth of the Cave. Mr. Osborn rambled over the Western country with Boone and others, when there was scarcely a cabin to be seen in any part of the vast wilderness. In the summer of 1804, Mr. O. purchased 120 acres of ground in Warren county, Va., adjoining where Lebanon now stands, for sixteen dollars, and has resided there ever since, while around him the forests have disappeared, cities and towns have sprung up as if by magic, and out of the boundless solitudes through which he roamed, has risen the fourth great State of the Union. The ground he purchased for sixteen dollars is now valued at sixteen thousand dollars. Mr. Osborn was 95 years of age, and being weak and infirm, made a visit a few weeks since to his son, the owner of a large sugar plantation on the lower Mississippi. There he died on last week, and his remains were here on Monday, on their way to Lebanon for interment.

Austrian Barbarities.

The depredations committed by Austria in Piedmont are now (says the Pays) explained. They are razias executed, not for the immediate wants of the army, but in order to fill the storehouses of Lombardy. Every day long files of wagons laden with hay, vegetables, grain and provisions of all kinds, are seen passing by Novara and Vigevano for the left bank of the Ticino. The Austrians literally strip the Piedmontese provinces and carry off their booty on a place of safety. This manner of making war is that of the ancient barbarians, or rather it is that of an army without money. The Austrians cannot pay for what they take. If they were to plunder in Lombardy they would run the risk of an insurrection of the peasantry. They therefore go into Piedmont and make a clean sweep of everything they can find. They do this with a rigor and a cruelty which has created a melancholy and profound sensation in Europe.

The post-office known as "Occupacia," between Loretto and Loids, in the upper part of Essex county, Va., has been discontinued for the present, as no person in that neighborhood is willing to attend to the duties of postmaster.

Water Cure Establishments of Malvern, Eng.

I have confessed myself a hydropathic patient. I am more—a disciple. It is good, either for the sick or the sound, to be here. But water, applied internally and externally, is not the only element to be credited in the amount of cures. The air, the diet, the exercise, the regular hours, the rest, and the entire abstinence from all excitement, mental, moral, and physical; it is all this that works those marvellous cures, almost as miraculous as the restoration effected at the Pool of Bethesda.

Before arriving in Liverpool, I took severe cold by sitting in a draft three hours at the dinner table, in a vest, on the back of which water had been spilled, and this gave me a new sensation in a touch of the rheumatism and lumbago. For this I am here—but four days only. Independently of this slight local difficulty, which is rapidly vanishing, these water courses have already made me feel confident and cordially endorse all that the most enthusiastic beneficiaries of the system have written in praise of it. At Dr. Wilson's establishment, which is simply a hotel liberally supplied with watering accommodations, the parties are put through the various operations of the Sitz, the Shower, the Torment, the Lamp, and the several other different kinds of baths, three times a day—at 6 o'clock, A. M., at 12 o'clock, and at 6 in the evening; and after each process he is ordered to dress and go out to walk as quickly as possible. In all the forms of the bath administered to me thus far, there is a sudden plunging from hot to cold, which, at first, is "positively shocking," but the violent rubbing soon restores the equilibrium; and by the time the performance is over, the glow is perfectly delightful.

The most agreeable and efficacious bath I have taken, is the Lamp operation; and, as this is the most novel one, I will briefly describe the *modus operandi*. The patient, in the original costume of "our first parents," is "called to the chair." The chair has a wooden bottom, with a cushion on it, and a light frame around it. His feet are put in a bath of water, and the lamp is placed beneath the chair, when the latter begins to wrap thick woolen blankets around the neck of his patient, falling upon the floor, entirely exclude the air. These blankets are piled on until the head of the sitter seems to be sticking out of a huge stack of wool; then large linen sheets are wrapped around the entire mass; and, lo! the dew begins to fall! Cold water is drunk copiously, and the perspiration runs down the arms and sides of the body in streams. Each of the three million pores upon the surface of the skin is opened, and the fluids in the little canals extending in the aggregate to a length of twenty miles, (if the anatomists have estimated them correctly,) are particularly active. The impurities upon the surface come off, and the obstructions under the surface come out. The rationale, and the utility of the operation, are palpably apparent. When the blankets are removed, the patient steps into a cold bath, and a deluge of cold water is poured over him. He is then rubbed dry by the quick and vigorous hands of an expert, and left to dress himself in an elastic costume to jump over the moon. The chair I sat in while undergoing the glowing perspiration, has been filled by many illustrious predecessors; among them, Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Charles Dickens, the Marquis of Anglesea, Lord Alfred Pakenham, Admiral Coddington, Sir Henry Bulwer, Sir Hamilton Seymour, Mr. Tennyson, Mr. Bright, Mr. Roebuck, Sir Edwin Landseer, Admiral Elliot, Lord Seaton, Sir John Barlow, the Bishop of Oxford, the Count de Paris, &c., &c.—*Our N. Y. Express.*

Judges in Northern Wisconsin.

A correspondent of the Springfield Republican, at Hudson, Wis., writes as follows: "The mails are packed from here to Superior and Bayfield by men. Some of the carriers walk fifty miles a day during the entire year. Half-breeds are mostly employed in the service, and it is surprising that they can pack such enormous burdens. I have seen one of them pack a barrel of whiskey one half a mile up quite a steep hill. The man weighed but 160 pounds. The Judge of the Eighth Judicial District of Wisconsin made two visits annually to Superior and Bayfield. He rode out with two half-breed fellows. He rode 120 miles in a canoe, crosses a portage 10 miles on to the head of the waters of the Brule, which he voyages down to Lake Superior. If some of your Eastern Judges could see this heavy burden of legal lore perched on the shoulders of a voyageur, clothed in buckskin breeches and red flannel shirt, with a huge pack on his own back, wallowing through swamps, miles in extent, devoured by musketoes and flies, swimming rivers and fighting Indians; if they could behold this scene, their ideas of judicial dignity—"the majesty of the law," &c., would be lowered a peg."

The "Southern Commercial Convention."

We are sincerely gratified to note that a large majority of the journals published in the Southern States—representing the moral sentiment, integrity, chivalrous sense of honor, and respect for law, which characterize the masses of the people in those States—entirely repudiate the action of the so-called "Southern Commercial Convention" which lately assembled at Vicksburg, Mississippi, and indignantly deny that the opinions expressed by that extravagant assembly are those which are entertained by the vast majority of Southern men.

We trust that the steady, conservative men of the South will unite to crush the "higher-law" tendencies of the Vicksburg conventionists and their followers, and by the moral force of public opinion prevent the growth of doctrines which, if unchecked by the frowns of the law and order-loving people, will inevitably lead to a dissolution of the Union, and the ruin of those free institutions which constitute our country's glory and power.—Security for life, person, and property can only be found where law reigns, and law can only be maintained by the sword. Destroy that security and society is at an end.—*Rich. Constitution.*

JONES IN WASHINGTON, CITY.—He hires a carriage; then he don't hire it. The Boston Post says:

"Jones, at Washington, sees a fine turnout in the shape of hack. Hails the driver and engages it at three dollars an hour to explore the magnificent distances. Driver is to be at Willard's, punctually, in fifteen minutes.—Jones goes to his rooms, turns over a new leaf, hurries to get the ladies ready, and descends with them to the door. Finds a shabby, very shabby hack and scrawny horse waiting in waiting. Think of the amount for his own hack! Driver awaits him with his arms crossed and two ladies' ready, sir.—'Why you aren't the man I hired!' replies Jones.—'No sir! He's the carriage that gets the jobs.' 'I'm the carriage what does the work.' Jones returns up stairs disgusted, feeling that if all his anticipations turn out that way, the less he sets his heart on a certain office the better."

MONTGOMERY BLAIR, ESQ.—It seems by a circular recently issued by the Ohio State Central Republican party committee, that Montgomery Blair, esq., is an active member of their political organization. It appears from that circular that a Republican party committee consisting of Messrs. F. P. Blair, Geo. M. Weston, and Montgomery Blair, are now engaged in the preparation, in Washington, of a canvass document, that is, according to the aforesaid State committee's anticipation, to demolish the Democratic party throughout the land.—*Wash. Star.*

Ex-Minister Forsyth on the President.

Mr. Forsyth, editor of the Mobile Register, late Minister to Mexico, in reply to a very cavalier attack upon him in the columns of the Pennsylvania home organ, writes to Mr. Buchanan,—"I trust that readers to the following photographic sketch of the man whom the Southern Democrats insisted it was almost treason to the South to vote against:—"If these papers are determined to keep up the war upon Mr. F., to cover up the double-dealing and treachery of their master, we are equally determined in defending Mr. Forsyth, to let the Democracy of Alabama know who and what Mr. Buchanan is—an insincere, craty and cold-blooded old man, who without sympathies for his kind, repels the sympathies of others—who cares his enemies and betrays his friends—who loves darkness rather than light, and crooked paths rather than straight ones—a man who does not know how to treat a gentleman, because he has not the inherent feeling of one—who cringes before the strong, while he is a tyrant over his inferiors, in which class he ranks his Cabinet and the officers of the Government, as well as the domestics of his household—a man whom one cannot love and it is impossible to trust. This is the man who, in an evil hour was foisted upon the Cincinnati Convention, as the standard-bearer of the great, true-hearted and generous Democratic people of this country. The Virginia and Louisiana delegations in that body are responsible for this. We have the consolation, in remembering that, in connection with the mass of Southern Democrats, in that Convention we opposed this nomination, as one 'not fit to be made.' He has proved the opinion, and stands now the most unpopular and untrusting President who has ever occupied the seat of Washington, and he has made his own bed."

Where's our friend Jim Stallworth, the Administration candidate for Congress in this District?—has he no spear to wield or bow to lead in behalf of his illustrious patron, who was so anxious for his re-nomination by the party here? Has Mr. Buchanan, like poor Tray, no friends to nobly speak in his behalf, when many condemn him? Our neighbor charges the nomination of Mr. Buchanan upon the "Virginia and Louisiana delegations," and takes credit to himself for "opposing his nomination, as one not fit to be made." But did not the editor of the Register support that nomination with "might and main," and if it was "not fit to be made," was it fit to be sustained after it was made?

We wonder how such of our Whig friends as cast their votes for Mr. Buchanan, in the past, with the pen and ink portrait, given so forcibly above, by a bold and experienced artist, one of the chiefs of the Democracy?—*Mobile Ad.*

Great Fire at Key West.

By the arrival at this port yesterday of the U. S. surveying schooner Howell Cobb, Capt. Budd, from Key West, we learn that a fire broke out in that place on the morning of the 16th inst., which, in a few hours, had consumed a large portion of the town, and laid in ashes the whole business section of the town, except the stores of Bowen & Curry, and Mr. Tufts. Among the buildings consumed was that occupied by the United States court and marshal, and the insurance offices. All the records were saved, but the libraries of Senator Mallory and Judge Marvin fell a prey to the flames. A large quantity of loose cotton was also consumed, together with the U. S. storehouse, including \$10,000 worth of government stores, and the warehouses. As the fire broke out on the morning of the 16th inst., it was a condemned British barque, was stored in them, and was totally lost. The total loss is estimated at \$250,000—insurance \$90,000. Among the principal sufferers are Wm. H. Wall & Co., Brown Bros., James Filer, Mr. Campbell, and Mr. Schaeffer, in whose store the fire originated. It appears the town had no fire apparatus, and there was a great scarcity of water. To Capt. Brannan, Lieut. Eddy, and the soldiers of the garrison, as well as the officers and crew of a U. S. store ship in port, great credit is due for their efficient services in finally staying the progress of the flames by blowing up surrounding buildings. *Bull. Sun.*

Beecher on the Duty of Young Men.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Brooklyn, held its anniversary on Tuesday night. Among the speakers was Henry Ward Beecher, who discoursed as follows:—"It was no great credit to be a young man; every body has to be one. But the credit was in making it appear they were old in wisdom and Christian grace. He wished to put young men on their guard against a certain pinch-potted self-doubt that is too prevalent. Some people are very religious machines. It is not only the duty of a young man to be a Christian, but to manifest all the graces of Christianity. It was by the conduct more than by the argument of the primitive Christians that Christianity was made palatable. Some people seem to think religion a kind of garb put on; yet religion is, chiefly in the elements of rectitude, love, worship or veneration; and instead of going about to show how religious one is, it is to be shown in their actions. There is a great difference between religion and religiousness; the man who acts Christianity is the true Christian; that which merely talks religion is not true like that which acts."

NATURAL RIGHTS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Punch gives the following excellent advice:

"Every man should keep the wolf from the door, and his mother-in-law, too, if he can. Every woman has a right to be as ugly as she pleases, for if she should state her real age no one would believe her. Every one has a right to wear a moustache who can.—Every woman who makes a pudding, has a perfect right to believe that she makes a better pudding than any other woman in the world. Every man who carves has a decided right to think of himself, by putting a few of the best bits aside. Every mother has a right to think her child is the 'prettiest little baby in the world,' and it would be the greatest folly to deny her this right, for she would be sure to take it. Every young lady has a right to faint when she pleases if her lover is by her side to catch her. Every fool has a right to be the best terms with himself, and that man is a greater fool who differs with him about those terms. Every child who makes a noise has a right to be turned out of the room; and supposing you have not the right, you are perfectly justified, if its parents are absent, in usurping it."

Maryland Episcopal Convention.

The seventy-sixth annual convention of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of Maryland brought its sittings to a close on Friday evening at 8 o'clock. The most important measure was the adoption of the convention for the division of the diocese, and which was brought prominently before the last one, it will be seen by the report, was defeated by the vote on Thursday on the first resolution, and "killed off" yesterday by the laying on the table of the second and third resolutions appended to the report. A second equally important measure—the recommendation to the vestries to exclude non-communants from the delegates to the convention—was carried. Both were evidently struggles between the clergy and laity, and both elicited warm and exciting debates. The convention adjourned to meet in the same place—Christ Church.—*Bull. Sun.*

BILLS, No. 1. Tobacco Herring, packed on the Shore, for family use, for sale by

may 20 WASHINGTON & CO.

Sombrero Guano.

At a meeting of the Academy of Natural Science, Philadelphia, April 19, Dr. Leidy read a paper on the Sombrero guano, a city had recently addressed to him a note to call at their warehouse and examine some masses of the so-called Sombrero guano, containing fossil bones. Two large masses of this substance, now on the table, and presented to the Academy by Mr. Hanson, include a number of turtle bones, among which the posterior portion of a sternum of an individual is well preserved. The included bone fragments significantly point to the origin of the rock, imported as a manure rich in phosphates, from the island of Sombrero, W. G. This island, situated about 130 miles east of Porto Rico, Mr. Hanson informs us, is about 23 miles long, 1 1/2 of a mile wide, and rises from twenty to forty feet above the level of the ocean. It is a barren rock, formerly avoided by navigators, and appears to be entirely composed of the rich phosphatic mineral. Analyses of the substance, by competent chemists, indicate it to bear a resemblance in composition to bones deprived of their cartilage, and otherwise altered, as we might suppose bones to be, exposed to the influence of the ocean water. It contains about the same proportion of phosphate of lime as the calcined bones; and it is this circumstance which has directed the attention of enterprising merchants and agriculturists to the use of it as a manure.

When we recollect that the cereal grains, buckwheat, clover, and other leguminous, yield in their ash from 30 to 50 per cent. of phosphoric acid, we cannot but feel the conviction that the Sombrero substance, with its 80 per cent. of phosphates, must prove to be of far more permanent value than the true guano.—From this, the Sombrero material deserves to be distinguished by a new name, and perhaps the easy one of Osite, from its resemblance to bones, and its probable origin, would not be inappropriate. But are we to ascribe the immense masses forming the Sombrero rock to animal origin? Many rocks and shores of vast extent are known positively to have had their origin in the testaceous coverings of the lower animals, but Sombrero appears to be the first instance of an extensive island formed alone of the remains of the higher animals. The composition of the Sombrero substance, with its included bones, leads us to suspect that the island was once a shoal swarming with turtles and other vertebral animals, whose accumulated remains of ages have been cemented together, and gradually elevated above the ocean level to the present position of the island.

Mr. Hanson informs us that no animals inhabit the latter, independently of birds, except a lizard, about one foot in length, specimens of which he has promised to obtain for the Academy.

Commanders of the Belligerent Armies.

It is the general opinion of many persons in Europe, that neither in the Franco-Sardinian nor the Austrian army are there many great generals. During the impending conflict, however, the men of the hour are likely to make their appearance. At present, the Austrian army is believed to have some advantage in this particular. First of all in the French army is the Emperor Napoleon himself, who takes the supreme command. His only practical knowledge of soldiering consists in his attempts on Strasburg and Boulogne, which failed. He has, however, written several warlike works, which are able and well spoken of. Whether he will shine in the field as he has undoubtedly done as a diplomatist, remains to be seen, and in the meantime, may be very legitimately doubted.

The next in order is Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, who is between 63 and 64 years old, noted for his horror of republicanism.—He succeeded Oudinot in command of the army of invasion, to put down the Roman Republic in 1849. He displaced Changarnier, in the command of Paris, on the 10th of January, 1851, which was the beginning of the coup d'etat.

Canrobert is said to be more of a politician than a general. He is 51 years of age. He is well known for his tortuous policy, during the eventful period when Louis Napoleon was laying his plans to secure the Dictatorship of France; at one time opposing the Prince President, and finally aiding him in his plans with all the zeal in his power. Canrobert behaved bravely in Africa, and on the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, at the commencement of the Crimean campaign, he succeeded to the command of the army in the Crimea. He is very popular with the soldiers, who call him "father."

Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakoff, is well known for his doing at Sebastopol, and for the bravery he exhibited in storming the fortress when he was the only man who also held out and Macanahon, but they are not thought much of for generalship.

On the side of the Austrians, Baron Hess is spoken of as really a first rate commander. He was born in 1799, and has been in the staff of the Italian army since 1829, consequently he knows every inch of the country. He is highly spoken of in connection with his war of 1848, when he acted as the chief counsellor of Radetzky, who acknowledged on every occasion, publicly and officially, his indebtedness to Hess.—*N. Y. Express.*

Age of Sheep for Mutton.

A late English writer, remarking on this subject, says:—"A sheep to be in high order for the palate of the epicure, should not be killed earlier than when five years old, at which age the mutton will be rich and succulent, of a dark color, and full of the richest gravy; whereas if only two years old, it is flabby, pale and flavorless."

Punch, in noticing the accident to the Princess Volkonska, in the Bois de Boulogne, by reason of the preposterous size of her dress, and which nearly caused the loss of her life, says, these accidents are so numerous and so fatal from this cause, that every lady who wears crinoline may be said to be "dressed to death," it means she wears crinoline. "The 'watch spring petition' is advertised: and we shall soon get back to 'clocked' stockings."

CITIES ECONOMISING.—The cities of Dubuque, Daytonport, and Keokuk, in Iowa, have dispensed with the use of gas for lighting the streets. Keokuk has also abolished its police force, and Dubuque has reduced the number of policemen to half a dozen.—The object is to economize in order to pay their debts.

FOURTH OF JULY.—Already we see in our country exchanges indications of the approach of another "glorious 4th," in the shape of promised war for orators and makers of stump speeches,—in all of which that fine bird, the American Eagle, is expected to perform his usual arduous duties.—*N. Y. Express.*

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